THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1862. NO. 4.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible] Daily Paper, [illegible] | Daily Paper, [illegible]

[illegible] in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having access to Job Printing material, said to be equal to any in the City, orders for PRINTING are solicited. All work entrusted to us will be neatly and expeditiously [illegible]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

From Eastern North Carolina.

Gen. Martin arrived in this city on the 4 o'clock train yesterday evening, and we learn reports everything at last quiet. The enemy seems to have gone back to their hiding places, or at all events they have disappeared from our front. We hear nothing from them on the Roanoke, Tar or Neuse Rivers, but they are doubtless preparing for another "onward movement," and when they come they will be warmly received, let them strike where they may.

From Northern Virginia.

The conviction gains ground that there is to be no more fighting in Northern Virginia the present season. The *Dispatch* of yesterday says:

The reports which we have from our own and the enemy's forces from day to day vary so materially that it is difficult to say whether or not there is any probability of an early engagement. One evening we are told that a general fight is imminent, and that the army is in line of battle, and the next we are told that there is nothing to indicate that a fight is likely to occur. Passengers who came down yesterday afternoon report everything as quiet, and state that impressions prevail in our army that the enemy's forces are falling back. It is highly probable that there has never been any general advance of the army of McClellan, and that the demonstrations which were made in front of our lines were but feints to cover up their real designs of an advance upon Richmond from the south side of James river. Whatever their operations north of Gordonsville may indicate, it is not reasonable to expect that a movement against Richmond would be attempted at this season of the year from that direction. The difficulty of transportation at once precludes the probability of such an undertaking. If we have anything to fear from another "on to Richmond" move during the winter, we must look for it in a direction where our foes will have the advantage of water communication.

Place of Publication.

The *Progress* is printed at the office of the *Church Intelligencer*, Dr. MOTT, the proprietor, having entered into a liberal arrangement with us by which we have the use of his establishment for the publication of our paper and the execution of all job printing that we may receive.

Legislative Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Legislature will be reported for the *Progress* by competent persons, and the morning issue each day will contain the proceedings of the previous day.

Two Editions a Day.

We shall publish two editions of the *Progress* every day except Sundays. The morning edition will be served to city subscribers by the carriers and sent to mail subscribers North and East, while the evening edition will be sent to subscribers in the West and sold on the streets.

Boys Wanted.

Five or six intelligent white boys, of good character, are wanted at the *Progress* office, as Carriers. Intelligent, active boys will be well paid for this service.

MARKETS.—A general market report will be given in the *Progress* as soon as our arrangements are completed, at farthest in a few days.

ADVERTISING.—The *Progress* is a *newspaper*, published for the masses, and as it will circulate generally throughout the State and be read by everybody, its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men. See advertising rates elsewhere.

Five Cents.

Our Carrier's are authorized to sell the *Progress* on the streets and at the Railroad station. Single copies, FIVE CENTS.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Militia,)
RALEIGH, Oct. 25, 1862.

General Order,
No. 9.

THE COLONELS OF THE MILITIA REGIMENTS of this State will immediately direct the Captains to call without delay on every family within their districts for the purpose of purchasing and collecting such articles of Clothing, Blankets, Jeans, Linseys, Shoes, Sole Leather and Carpets, as may be sold or given for the army in the field.

2. The Captains will keep a list of the articles, and the name of the person from whom purchased or received, and the price. The Colonel will bring these lists and the articles with as little delay as possible to the Quartermaster in this city, when funds will be given to pay for them.

3. All donations for individuals or companies will be received for them, if the names or companies are given, and the articles will be sent to them by the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in charge of special messengers. Those making special donations may be assured that the articles will be given to the parties for whom they intend them.

4. Each Colonel will send to this office a list of the Shoemakers, Tanners and Cloth Manufacturers in his Regiment, with the probable amount each manufactures, pay particular attention to the purchase of shoes and leather, see that none go into the hands of speculators, and seize for the use of the soldiers any of these articles going out of the State, or in the hands of speculators for that purpose.

5. The expenses of the Officers engaged on this duty, and the transportation of the articles will be paid, and any officer who neglects or fails to comply with this order will be court martialled and reduced to the ranks.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN, Adg't Gen.

Nov. 14, 1862.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE in Military affairs, notifies the pubic that, for their convenience, they have established themselves in Raleigh for the purpose of advising and aiding all persons who may desire information upon the following subjects relating to the army, to wit:

UPON CONSCRIPTION LAW, EXEMPTIONS, SUBSTITUTES, SOLDIERS' PAY, WIDOWS' CLAIMS, SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE,

And as far as posible the positions of different regiments and the accidents and deaths that may happen in the service.

The office is upon Wilminton Sreet, a few doors before Pullen's Hotel, and immediately opposite TOWN HALL, being the upper room of the Brick Store occupied by P. Ferrall. All communications will be punctually attended to. Address,

THOS. JONES & CO,
Box 258 Postoffice.

Nov 11 -dlm

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LATER FROM THE NORTH—McCLELLAN SUCCEEDED BY BURNSIDE—LATER FROM EUROPE—LORD LYON'S AND SIMON CAMERON ARRIVED—COMMUNICATION OF FRENCH MINISTER—LORD LYON'S TO VISIT RICHMOND, ETC.

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 13.

Northern dates to 11th received. Gen. McClellan has been removed, and Gen. Burnside has been placed in command of the army of the Potomac. Reasons for this McClellan's refusal to advance and the Harper's Ferry Commission having censured him in official report.

The Scotia has arrived from Europe, with Lord Lyons and Simon Cameron as passengers.

No Cabinet Council was held in England on the 23d of October, as summoned. It was postponed indefinitely on morning of meeting.

The London *Times* says that Sir G. C. Lewis expresses the opinion of English sentiment.

The communication of the French Minister related to matters in New Orleans and is not likely to [illegible] any complications.

"Ion" of the Baltimore *Sun* says that Lord Lyons will visit Richmond in ten days.

Cameron thinks there will be intervention by the meeting of Parliament. He says the Confederates are getting a fleet ready in English ports to attack New York.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL—YANKEE VANDALISM IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 13.

Protestant Episcopal Council assembled here on yesterday.

The Savannah *Republican* of this morning says that two Yankee gunboats entirely destroyed the town of St. Mary's, Georgia, on Sunday last. The Yankees attempted to land a force and were prevented by the Confederates. Afterwards the Yankees destroyed the town.

FROM TENNESSEE—FORREST HAS A SKIRMISH—GEN. KIRBY SMITH QUITE SICK.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 13.

Gen. Forrest had a spirited skirmish with the enemy on the Franklin Turnpike on Tuesday, in which he killed twenty and wounded fifty or sixty. The enemy being largely reinforced, Forrest drew off by a by road to Lavergne.

Gen. Kirby Smith is quite indisposed in this city.

[From our Second Edition of yesterday.]

FROM WASHINGTON—REPORTED REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN.

RICHMOND, Nov. 13.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Washington city says he read in the *Chronicle* newspaper of that city, of Sunday last, that McClellan had been removed.

TO OUR OLD CORRESPONDENTS.—We hope our old correspondents in the army and elsewhere will renew their favors. We want a reliabie correspondent in every regiment of N. C. Troops in the field as we desire to make the *Progress* a special medium of communication between the soldier and the loved ones at home.

To our old Subscribers.

We send this copy of the *Progress* to all of our old daily subscribers whose whereabouts are known to us. Others will please give us the name of their post office at once, if they want the paper.

On the fall of Newbern many of our daily subscribers were indebted to us in small amounts for subscription, while others again had paid for the paper for a longer period than they had received it, and hence to all such we are indebted small amounts. All this will be arranged and a statement of each subscriber's account given as soon as possible. Those who have paid in advance of the suspension in March last, will have the paper furnished them until the time paid for expires, and those who were in arrears at the time of the suspension will have the paper sent them with a statement of their indebtedness as soon as we can go over our books, which it is hoped they will remit at once.

Owing to the present unsettled condition of affairs we shall issue no *Weekly Progress* for the present. Persons who want the *Progress* and have not the advantage of a daily mail, can have it mailed to them once, twice, or three times a week, to suit their mail facilities.

Persons to whom we are indebted for advance payment to the *Weekly Progress*, at the time of the suspension, will have the Daily furnished to them to the extent of the amount due in each case, upon application, and directions as to where to send it.

Our old subscribers, patrons and friends, visiting the city, are cordially invited to call and see us at our *sanctum*, on the west side of Fayetteville street, opposite the Post office.

THE BLOCKADE—*Another Timely Arrival from Abroad at a Confederate Port.*—The steamer Herald arrived at a Confederate port on Thursday, 30th ult., bringing a cargo of just such things as are most needed in the Confederacy.—*Mobile Register.*

CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

Members of the Cabinet.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, Sec'y of the Treas.
G. W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, Post Master General.
THOMAS H. WATTS, of Alabama, Attorney General.
ROBERT E. LEE, General-in-Chief.

First Permanent Congress.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm L Yancey,
Clement C Clay.

ARKANSAS.
Robert W Johnson,
Chas B Mitchell.

FLORIDA.
A E Maxwell,
James M Baker.

GEORGIA.
Benj H Hill.

KENTUCKY.
H C Burnett,
Wm E Simms.

LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow,
T J Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G Brown,
James Phelan.

MISSOURI.
John B Clark,
R S T Peyton.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
George Davis,
Wm T Dortch.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Robt W Barnwell,
James L Orr.

TENNESSEE.
Landon C Haynes,
Gustavus A Henry.

TEXAS.
Louis T Wigfall,
W S Oldham.

VIRGINIA.
R M T Hunter,
Wm B Preston.

Total number, 26.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.
Dist.
1. Thomas J Foster,
2. Wm R Smith,
3. John P Ralls,
4. J L M Curry,
5. Francis S Lyon,
6. W P Chilton,
7. David Clopton,
8. James L Pugh,
9. E S Dargan.

ARKANSAS.
1. Felix I Batson,
2. Grandison D Royster,
3. Augustus H Garland,
4. Thos B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
1. R B Hilton,
2. James B Dawkins.

GEORGIA.
1. Julian Hartridge,
2. Chas J Munnerlyn,
3. Hines Holt,
4. Augustus H Kenan,
5. David W Lewis,
6. Wm W Clark,
7. Robt P Trippe,
8. Lucius J Gartrell,
9. Hardy Strickland,
10. Augustus R Wright,

KENTUCKY.
1. G W Ewing,
2. E M Bruce,
3. H W Bruce,
4. Robt J Breckinridge,
5. John M Elliott,
6. —— Moore,
7. Henry E Reed,
8. T L Burnett,
9. J S Chrisman,
10. Geo B Hodge.

LOUISIANA.
1. Chas J Villere,
2. Chas M Conrad,
3. Duncan F Kenner,
4. Lucien J Dupre,
5. John F Lewis,
6. John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. J W Clapp,
2. Reuben Davis,
3. Israel Welch,
4. H C Chambers,
5. O R Singleton,
6. E Barksdale,
7. John J McRae.

MISSOURI.
1. W W Cook,
2. Thomas A Harris,
3. Casper W Bell,
4. A H Conrow,
5. Thos W Freeman,
6. Geo G Vest,
7. John Hyer.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
Dist.
1. W N H Smith,
2. Robt R Bridgers,
3. Owen R Kenan,
4. T D McDowell,
5. Thos S Ashe,
6. Arch'd H Arrington,
7. J R McLean,
8. William Lander,
9. B S Gaither,
10. A T Davidson.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
1. John McQueen,
2. W Porcher Miles,
3. L M Ayer,
4. M L Bonham,
5. James Farrar,
6. W W Boyce.

TENNESSEE.
1. J T Heiskell,
2. W G Swann,
3. W H Tebbs,
4. E L Gardenshire,
5. H S Foote,
6. M P Gentry,
7. G W Jones,
8. Thomas Menees,
9. J D C Adkins,
10. John V Wright,
11. David M Currin.

TEXAS.
1. John Wilcox,
2. Claiborne C Herbert,
3. Peter W Gray,
4. F B Sexton,
5. Malcom D Graham,
6. Wm B Wright.

VIRGINIA.
1. M R H Garnett,
2. John R Chambliss,
3. James Lyons,
4. Roger A Pryor,
5. Thos S Bocock,
6. John Goode, Jr,
7. James P Holcombe,
8. D C DeJarnette,
9. William Smith,
10. Alex R Botelor,
11. John B Baldwin,
12. Walter R Staples,
13. Walter Preston,
14. Albert G Jenkins,
15. Robert Johnson,
16. Charles W Russell,

ARKANSAS.
1. G A Garland,
2. Jas M Patterson.

Total number, 107.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

We give below the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L. Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McGleese.
Northampton—Dr. W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thomas M. Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt—Dr. E. J. Blount.
Beaufort—E. J. Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arrendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall.
Duplin—Dr. James G. Dickson.
Onslow—J. A. Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B. Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison.
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders.
Wake—J. P. H. Russ.
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pitchford.
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon. William A. Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P. Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C. Smith.
Guilford.—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon. Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A. Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. W. Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsey.
Davidson—H. Adams.
Stokes and Forsythe—Col. James E. Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—L. Q. Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S. J. Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c—James H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—M. O. Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—William M. Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C. D. Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, Capt. W F Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—M N Barnhardt.
Camden—John Forbes.
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—S S Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—[illegible] S Hoover.
Chatham—[illegible] Harris, Lieut. W J Headen, M Q Waddell.
Cherokee—[illegible]
Chowan—[illegible]
Cleaveland—David [illegible], J R Logan.
Columbus—W M [illegible]
Craven—J [illegible] Barrow, Richard Russell.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr Jno. McCormick, [illegible]
Currituck—B M [illegible]
Davidson—Dr [illegible], Henry Walser.
Davie—Henry B Howard.
Duplin—J C Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsyth—John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner.
Franklin—A W Pearce, Jr.
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Eugene Grissom.
Greene—Capt H H Best.
Guilford—M S Sherwood, R W Glenn, W R Smith.
Gates—W H Manning.
Halifax—Dr Henry Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Hertford—J. B. Vann.
Henderson—Alex Henry.
Hyde—E L Mann.
Iredell—TRA Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston.—Seth Woodall, W H Avera.
Jones—Anthony E Rhodes.
Lenoir—W W Dunn.
Lincoln—A Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—Dr Wallen.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Lt. W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—W W Peebles, Capt H Stancill.
Onslow—J H Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W. N. Patterson.
Pasquotank—Gen W E Mann.
Perquimans—Dr Jos H Riddick.
Person—Lt M D C Bumpass.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Lt Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, Neill McNeill.
Rockingham—W I Gilliam, James Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N N Flemming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Layfayette Greene.
Stokes—William Flynt.
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell—Eli Spruill.
Union—C Q Lemmonds.
Wake—William Laws, G H Alford, Daniel G Fowle.
Warren—Thomas I Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm. Horton.
Wayne—B B Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Wellborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—Lt. M D Young.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Buncombe, Governor.
RICHARD H. BATTLE, JR., of Anson, Private Secretary.
RUFUS H. PAGE, of Wake, Secretary of State.
DANIEL W COURTS, of Rockingham, Public Treasurer.
WM. R. RICHARDSON, of Wake, Chief Clerk.
CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne, Comptroller.
D. W. BAIN, of Wake, Clerk.
O. H. PERRY, Librarian.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, of Wake, Chairman.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Orange.
P. H. WINSTON, Jr., of Bertie.

SUPREME COURT.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.
WM. H. BATTLE, of Orange, Associate Justice.
MATTHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven, Associate Justice.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS, of Warren, Attorney General.
HAMILTON C. JONES, of Rowan, Reporter.
EDMUND B. FREEMAN, of Wake, Clerk.
JAMES LITCHFORD, of Wake, Marshall.

At present, the sessions of the Supreme Court are held in the City of Raleigh once a year, commencing on the second Monday in June.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGES.—John L. Bailey, of Buncombe; Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake; Robert R. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard, jr., of Wilson; James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; Robert S. French of Robeson; and John Kerr, of Caswell.

SOLICITORS.—Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, of 1st Circuit; William J. Houston, of Duplin 2d Circuit; Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warren, Attorney General, 3d Circuit; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, 4th Circuit; Robert Strange, of New Hanover, 5th Circuit; W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg. 6th Circuit; and Marcus Erwin, of Burke, 7th Circuit.

PAYMENT OF STATE BOUNTY DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Executive Department, North-Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders,
No. 9.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS ARE PUBlished for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in others cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General,

Nov. 11, 1862. 1—3t.

WANTED.

AN Intelligent reliable Negro Man is wanted for the balance of the year, for whom good wages will be paid. Apply at

Nov. 11. PROGRESS OFFICE.

HOUSE WANTED.

A Small Comfortable Dwelling, not too far from the capitol, is wanted for the balance of the present, and probably the whole of the next year. Any person having such a house to rent will please make it known at

PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov. 11.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

[illegible]

Twelve lines or less make a square, [illegible]

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Jas A Moore, Clerk Superior Court; W. H. Moore, Deputy.
J J Ferrell, Clerk County Court.
R G Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity.
W H High, Sheriff; Geo W Norwood and S H [illegible], Deputies.
Hilliard Hudson, Register.
F J Hutchins, Trustee.
—— Hunneycut, Crier of Court.
Richard C Badger, Attorney.
Fendal Beves, L B Seagraves, Surveyors.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—W H HARRISON;—Salary, [illegible].

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward—W C Upchurch, L T Clayton, David L Royster.
Middle Ward—R W Haywood, P F Pescud, R H Battle.
Western Ward—W H Tucker, Jas Dodd, T H Briggs.
City Treasurer—W C Upchurch.
Clerk to the Board—J J Christophers.
First City Constable—J J Betts.
Assistant Constable—N V Denton.
Weigh Master—F King.
City Police—Wm C Parker, E Johnson, M Earp, Wm Beves.
District Constable——— Womble.
Sexton—Osborne Hunt.

RAILROADS.

This is a correct schedule of the arrival and departure of the Mail and Accommodation trains at the Raleigh depot:

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Arrives 4.55, a. m.—Leaves 5.35, a. m.
" " 5.05, p. m.—Leaves 5.30, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Arrives 7.30, a. m. and leaves at 8.00, a. m.
" " " 4.58, p. m., leaves 5.30, p. m.
The accommodation train is not run on Sundays.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves 5.30, p. m.—Arrives 5.00, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves 6.30, p. m.—Arrives 7.00 p. m.
No accommodation train leaves for Weldon on Sunday and none arrives from Weldon on Monday morning.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST-OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL Opens daily at 6, p. m.
Eastern do do " at 6, p. m.
Western " " " at 7, a. m.
Southern " " " at 6, p. m.
Fayetteville " " " at 7, a. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12, m.
Carthage Mail Opens on Thursdays and Sundays at 7.00, a. m.
Roxboro' Mail Opens Wednesdays at 11, a. m.
Leachburg Mail Opens Wednesdays at 12, m.
Summerville Mail Opens Fridays at 5, p. m.
Northern Mail Closes daily at 9, p. m.
Eastern " " " at 9, p. m.
Western " " " at 4, p. m.
Southern " " " at 4, p. m.
Fayetteville Mail Closes daily at 6, p. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2, p. m.
Carthage Mail Closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4, p. m.
Roxboro' Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Leachburg Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Summerville Mail Closes Fridays at 7, a. m.
Office open for the delivery of Mail from 7, a. m., to 7.30, p. m., during the week. On Sunday, from 8 to 9, a. m., and from 6 to 7, p. m.
The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
Nov. 11, 1862.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING PURCHASED THE PROPERTY IN THE City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Major Phillips, and known as "Phillips' Hotel," I have opened it for the accommodation of the public under the name and style of EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The extensive improvement now going on, and which will be completed as soon as possible—the erection of new buildings and the thorough overhauling and renovating of old ones—will render the Exchange convenient and comfortable; and the proprietor is determined that its management and internal arrangements shall be such as to compare favorably with the first class hotels of the country.

The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market and the country affords, and no efforts or expense will be spared to render the house in every respect a comfortable home to its guests.

The Exchange is located on Hillsboro' street, some two hundred yards west of the Capitol.

Thirty to forty large and commodious rooms will be ready for occupation by the assembling of the Legislature.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Give us a call and we will endeavor to treat you well.

Omnibuses will be in attendence at the cars to convey passengers to and from the Exchange.

W. H. CUNINGGIM, Proprietor.
L. BRANSON, Superintendent.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 11, 1862.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.

Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect

GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House.
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.
☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE large brick Hotel in Graham, N. C., for sale, to embrace all the furniture in the house.—On the lot there are all necessary outhouses, a well of excellent, never failing water; the best improved garden lot in the town—a commodious brick stable and lot, together with several other lots and houses, if desired. The property is all permanent and good. Any one wishing an up-country residence would do well to call and examine the premises, as the undersigned will take pleasure in showing the property and making terms which will be vastly less than war prices to a ready purchaser.

Possession given first January next.

H. C. TROLLINGER, Ag't
For JNO. TROLLINGER.

Nov. 4, 1862.

[illegible] the ballot box [illegible] more vigorous and [illegible] prosecution of the war upon the South. [illegible] says one, "Did you read John Van [illegible] John Van Buren now [illegible] in the Brute, Butler, when he advised Southern Democrats to secede at Charleston if certain planks were not incorporated in the platform, of that we have in Dickinson, who promised certain of his partisan friends in the South to secede with them in the event of their leaving the Union. Butler and Dickinson are fair samples of the Northern Democracy "with Southern sympathies," and the only change to be looked for in the management of the war, were the Northern Democrats to assume the control of affairs to-morrow, would be increased preparation, more energy and vigor, and harder fighting for our subjugation. The idea of their superior humanity and civilization is all nonsense. It has been Democratic soldiers and a large proportion of Democratic officers that we have been fighting all the time. Dan Sickles is one of the *Conservative* humanitarians, and he, Butler and Burnside, all boasting of their Democracy and hatred of Abolition fanaticism are fair specimens, and they all make an unconditional oath of allegiance to Lincoln's government the only terms upon which a Southern citizen can hold property in, or remove property from, their lines. The contest in New York and other Northern States was for spoils and the right to rule, and the only pledge the democrats made the people was that they would prosecute the war with greater vigor and speedily "exterminate the rebellion." All the talk about their raising their voices against the despotism of Lincoln, contending for civil right and battling for the *habeas corpus* is of no consequence to us. What matters it to us whether they have a despotism or not? All parties, all sexes, and all colors at the North, are pledged to enslave the South if they have the physical power, and if anything our contempt for the northern democracy who have hitherto professed to be our friends but who are now as intent upon our subjugation; is greater than for the most villainous black republicans. Away then with these delusive visions of peace which seems to be settling down upon the public mind as almost sure to follow the result of the elections in the North. These vague hints at peace, a more civilized war, foreign intervention and all that, only tend to slacken our energies and retard our preparations for the great struggle through which we are yet to pass before the democratic north with all its supposed civilization and magnanimity will say, "wayward sisters, go in peace."

An Old Fogy.

We have a friend, a bachelor friend, who is an oddity, sure. He is not very young, nor very old—rather beyond conscription on present call, however—but is one of those persons of uncertain age, who appears very well by gas light across the street, and is clever over a good dinner, (very scarce now,) or pleasant over a song of [illegible] and old Scotch on a long winter evening. He lives and breathes hard by our present sanctum, and yet is so quiet that we know but little of his coming or going. The fact is, we believe he don't go at all. For instance: this hermit friend and neighbor of ours has been a denizen of this city for all of thirty years—was here when the N. C. Railroad was first mooted—helped set the type making the first appeals for Legislative action and State aid for its construction—has seen it commenced, completed, and in operation for nearly ten years, but never traveled a single mile on it until Wednesday last. Now isn't he an old fogy? Poor fellow, he has gone West, and we trust he will have a good time "ridin' on a rail."

N. C. CONFERENCE.—The next session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Raleigh on Wednesday the 3rd day of December. The Rev. John S. Long gives notice that the members "will be received at the Exchange Hotel, Hillsborough street, and appointed to their homes. Brethren are expected to come unaccompanied by their families or friends, as circumstances will render it impossible to accommodate others than preachers and stewards.

CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of this State will convene at Bethesda Church in Guilford, on Wednesday the 19th of this month.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on the 1st Monday in December.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD.—The Greensborough *Patriot* says the construction of this road is progressing finely. A large number of hands are now employed, and energy seems to mark the work. Messrs. Wilkes & Co., the contractors, are energetic men.

LIBERAL DONATION.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says that Gov. Morehead has donated five hundred dollars to the Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society of Greensboro'.

This is very liberal in the Governor, and the suffering soldiers everywhere will bless him for it, but we wish the *Democrat* had also informed us as to the prices charged the families of soldiers for cotton yarns and manufactured goods at the Governor's factories. He has made enough by the war to have given five thousand dollars.

[illegible] in our market, with the [illegible] of Opossum. That article is exalted, [illegible] bought one at the [illegible] morning at the enormous price of [illegible] will be made as the [illegible]

[illegible] Orange County [illegible] to the citizens of old Orange [illegible] for his [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible] fed a turkey for Christmas at [illegible] price, for chinquapins are as plenty as [illegible] in June.

YANKEE CRUELTY TO NEGROES.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Newbern, N. C., under date of October 18th, gives the following [illegible] of the negroes in that Department:

"The situation of the poor, unhappy blacks in this Department, although they are in Union bounty, is such as to excite the sympathy of every Christian man. It is sad to say that they are treated with great sternness and severity, amounting to positive cruelty, by many of our soldiers, who seem to regard them as hardly better than beasts. Not a few of our officers conduct themselves in the most unfeeling manner towards these unfortunate creatures, and are, in fact, ostentatious in expressing their hatred and contempt for the "d—d nigger." It is a sad truth that Northern pro-slavery prejudice, where it exists, is much more harsh and intolerant than the traditional feeling in favor of the institution entertained by the native Southerner; and the most despicable form of its expression is when it is vented upon the poor African himself. How any gentleman of refined sentiments could act the petty tyrant and oppressor towards these poor, sensitive people, fond of praise and keenly alive to censure as they are, is more than I can understand."

Exchange Notice, No. 3.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11, 1862.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been captured or paroled in Virginia or Maryland, any time from the beginning of hostilities to the 1st of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Aiken's Landing on James river at any time previous to the 11th November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, previous to the 1st November, 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* contains the following announcement:

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has again come in conflict with Confederate authority by the action of the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in refusing transportation for some fifty barrels of whiskey, in accordance with a proclamation of the Governor in relation thereto.

We understand that an agent is on the way to Georgia to take possession of this road for the enforcement of this transportation, as well as for other purposes. We await the issue with some curiosity, if things are as we understand them.

Northern Elections.

It will be seen, on reference to our telegraphic news, that in the elections which recently took place in a number of the States embraced in Yankeedom, that the democrats have beaten the Black Republicans in various heretofore strong-holds of abolitionism. This is a severe blow to the Lincoln Administration. And so far as we have been able to ascertain, the candidates who came out the plainest and severest on Lincoln's Administration, have been elected by the largest majorities. And although generally, the Democratic candidates professed to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, *according to the Constitution*, the Republicans charged from every stump and through their press, that the opponents of the Lincoln Administration were the *Peace Party*. Under these circumstances from the success which has crowned the opponents of the Lincoln Administration in the great and influential States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana, we feel satisfied that a very large portion North are becoming tired of the war. For, be it remembered, this success was obtained over all the power and patronage of both the Federal and several State Governments; a patronage at present of enormous proportions. But notwithstanding these Northern demonstrations, there is no hope of immediate peace. We shall be compelled to fight on longer yet. Although there may not be another heavy battle this winter, there will, we fear, be constant raids along our borders. But continued perseverance will insure us peace and independence in the end. Let all do their full duty to their country—those who are not in the army should make every possible sacrifice in furnishing food and clothing for those who are fighting for our homes and our liberties, and the dawn of peace may soon open upon us.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

WILMINGTON.—There were two new cases of fever in Wilmington on Saturday and five on Sunday last, and no interments on Saturday at the Cemetery, and but three on Sunday, in addition to which one white person was interred in a private burying ground. There have been three frosts. The *Journal's* slip of Tuesday says:

"To our surprise there were five new cases reported this morning as having occurred yesterday. The disease must have been lingering in the system, or the malaria been retained from want of ventilation, or at least so it would seem. The number of interments yesterday at the Cemetery was only two. Our streets begin to look lively once more—people coming in and seem glad to get back. Those who have been here all the fall have, as contrasted with those who have been in healthy localities, a worn and somewhat worried look. We speak now of the general appearance of things—of course there are exceptions."

The News.

We are still without news that Lord Lyons has arrived in this country. Our United States dates are uncommonly far behind. This is the 13th of the month, and the latest are to the 7th.

The last news from the elections increase the magnitude of Lincoln's overthrow. Delaware elects a Democrat instead of a Lincolnite. Illinois, Lincoln's own State, sends him greeting, as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Democrats have carried this State by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority, and elect probably nine members of Congress. The Republicans elect five. The Democrats elect two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and have a majority of one or two in the Senate.

From the armies, North, South and West, there is but little to relate. It is the opinion of many that McClellan is about to seek a fight with Lee. Others regard his manœuvres as but a feint to cover another design. At present the chances incline to a fight.—*Enquirer, yesterday.*

PRISONERS.—One hundred and twenty-seven Yankee prisoners, captured near Williamston, on Thursday last, arrived in Goldsboro' Tuesday. They will be sent to Richmond.

OPINIONS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] Slavery and sympathizes with the Secessionists' Rebellion.

2. The great Rum-selling interest, organized as a political power, and furnishing funds as well as voters in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

3. Two Hundred Thousand Voters who "never voted any other than the Democratic ticket, and never will," though the ticket were all made up of Fernando and Ben Woods, and undisguisedly favorable to revolutionary usurpation and despotism.

4. Thousands whose God is Mammon, and who finding the war expensive and burdensome are anxious for peace at any price.

5. Every coward who fears being drafted.

6. Every [illegible] who has been told that Seymour's election will relieve him from the payment of War Taxes, and is actually fool enough to believe it.

7. The depressing effect of the recent elections and their unexpected adverse results.

8. The absence in the [illegible] of war of at least one hundred thousand of [illegible] host, two-thirds of them ardent Republicans, and a good share of the remainder Union War Democrats of the school of Dickinson, Bancroft and Tremaine.

9. General dissatisfaction with the slow progress, or no progress of our armies, and a wide spread feeling that, through the incapacity, inefficiency, or insincerity of our military leaders, the blood and treasure of the loyal millions are being sacrificed in vain.

"WORLD."

No patriot should despair of the Republic. The Empire State has sent two hundred thousands of her sons to fight the battles of the Nation against the traitors who are stabbing at its heart by the Potomac, but with unabated vigor she has turned and smitten to the dust the miscreants who strove to cheat her remaining children of the liberties which they defended at home. She thunders out her demand for a prosecution of the war, and warns the President of the Union, in which she is the chiefest State, that the Constitution and the laws and our liberties must be sacredly upheld and guarded by their chosen custodians, or else come anarchy and night.

"HERALD."

The State of New York has given the finishing blow to our radical Abolitionists at the ballot-boxes. They must now be removed into the background.—Their overthrow will revive the hope of the Union men of the South, and, with the dispersion of the Rebel army of Virginia, we may now expect a general Southern reaction in favor of the Union, which will speedily end this Rebellion.

"TIMES."

What may be the effect of this election remains to be seen. We trust it will not have been sufficient to withdraw the Empire States from the support of the government. If it has brought about this calamitous result, the government has itself mainly to blame. If not, the government has had a very narrow escape. In either case, it will have received a lesson from which, we trust, it will not fail to profit. The wisest men may be misled by success, but that Administration must be weak indeed which fails to be instructed by adversity. President Lincoln is represented to have said that he should be greatly discouraged in his attempts to crush the rebellion, if New York should vote against him. We hope he has said nothing of the kind. We hope still more strongly that he will yield to no such unworthy and unmanly impulse. While an adverse vote may be received as a rebuke, it can never relax the efforts of a ruler fit for his place to save his imperiled country. The vote in this State, as in Pennsylvania and the West, indicates a profound dissatisfaction with the method of the Administration in carrying on this war—and a peremptory demand for the adoption of one better adapted to the awful emergencies of the case. The President must not hesitate an hour to respond to this demand.

"POST."

What means the singular revolution of political sentiment which is testified by the late election in nearly all the Middle Free States? Are Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York weary of the war? Are they willing to say to the States in rebellion, "wayward sisters, go in peace?" Are they ready to confess that all their past efforts have been causeless and in vain, and to recall their gallant soldiers from the battle field? Not at all, not at all! But they do say, in emphatic and imperative tones, that they are wholly dissatisfied with the manner in which the war has been conducted.

The whole nation, after its gigantic preparations and sacrifices, has looked for adequate returns and looked in vain. It saw its armies not used in the field but perishing in pestilential swamps; it saw its treasures wasted in long winter encampments or in fruitless coast expeditions; and it saw a huge burden of debt rolling up, larger and larger every day, with no prospect of greater military efficiency than had marked the eighteen months of the past.

Let the authorities at Washington be rebuked significantly, it was said on all sides, and they will do better for the future.

We trust they will; we trust the incidents of the day have impressed upon their minds two solemn and important lessons. First, that war, when it has been once undertaken, is to be fought as war, according to war principles, and not as politics, according to the interests or localities or classes, or the schemes of wily intriguers and managers.

The second lesson taught is that the rights of peaceful and loyal citizens—the acknowledged guaranties of civil liberty—are not to be trifled with, or handled in an arbitrary manner.

"EXPRESS."

The New York elections does not mean any aid or comfort to the enemy, or any personal hostility to the President. It means a just and Constitutional war, conducted according to the forms of civilization to put down the rebellion and to restore the Union. It is not a war for emancipating negroes, nor for abolishing State Rights, nor for exterminating or subjugating any portion of the American people, but it is a war for bringing enemies in arms under the authority of the Federal Government, and for the supremacy of the National authority under the old flag and Constitution, over all the States of the Union—a State for every star, and a star for every State.

CAPT. RAPHAEL SEMMES.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Thursday last, says:

It will be a matter of surprise to many of our readers to know that Captain Semmes, of the Rebel steamer "290," or the Alabama, has a daughter receiving her education in this county. She is the youngest daughter of the Captain. About three weeks ago she received a letter, and a remittance of money, from her father. Two elder daughters, Kate and Electria, were at the same place one year ago, one of them graduating there. The wife of the Captain and the daughters just mentioned, are now residing in the city of Washington. Previous to the rebellion the family resided in the State of Alabama.

GEN. PILLOW.—It is stated that Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow is now in Middle Tennessee raising a command for himself.

[illegible] to provide for the soldiers [illegible] The *Enquirer* says:

There has been a good deal of exaggeration and misapprehension as to the deficiencies of our army. That the constant marchings and heavy fightings of the fall campaign have had their inevitable effect on the soldiers' supply of clothing, is indeed true. Many a blanket is thrown aside in the weary march of a warm day, which will be much needed afterwards. And when the battle is joined, the knapsack is laid by, and in many instances, lost, with all that the soldier has. It was inevitable, therefore, that when the pause should come in the operations, the army would be found greatly in need of many articles.

This was the case not with our army alone. We have published the evidence from the papers of the enemy, that their own army was in the same condition; and they stated very recently, that, after sending vast stores of clothing to McClellan, there were whole regiments of his soldiers barefooted, and almost naked. This was the case although they had the market of the world open to them, from which to gather their supplies.

This condition of things results partly from the improvidence of volunteers and the neglect of their officers. Some soldiers like other people, will seek relief from a present annoyance at the price of future suffering. The "five days' rations" cooked for a long march, are often thrown into the first ditch rather than carry the burden; and for the rest of the way the soldier is without food. So with blankets, and when the feet are sore, so with shoes. The officers ought to do all in their power to induce greater providence. It is not so with regulars. They are trained otherwise, and reap the advantage in increased comfort. But after all this is done, there will necessarily be a heavy demand on the Quartermaster's Department to keep up the necessary supply of clothing; and in a blockaded country like ours, the difficulty becomes very great.

Notwithstanding this, we are informed by the Quartermaster's Department, that every requisition which has been made upon it from the army of Gen. Lee for shoes and blankets has been met. This is certainly saying a great deal, considering our circumstances as above alluded to.

Notwithstanding this, some of the soldiers who passed through this city the other day were without shoes. This naturally excited the sympathies of every one and none more than ours. As the requisitions for shoes had been met, their destitution was probably owing to the constant and extensive movements of our troops, which make it difficult to distribute with celerity.

While we lament that the nature of the service subjects our soldiers to occasional hardships, such as we have witnessed, yet it is gratifying to know, and it affords us great pleasure to state, that it was not because supplies could not be procured, or were not forwarded. On the contrary, the supply department seems to have done its duty in meeting all the requisitions, notwithstanding the extraordinary difficulties surrounding its operations.

We have been assured from gentlemen in the army that there are comparatively very few who have not already been supplied from the shoes forwarded.

Rather a Gloomy Picture.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday closes an article on the "situation" in a rather gloomy strain, as follows:

But it must be confessed, that a view of the field of war, at this moment, nowhere affords much encouragement. Hopes of conquering a peace on the Potomac must, for a time, be given up. The brilliant advance towards the Ohio has ended in a universal retreat. Maryland and Kentucky have been gloomily abandoned, after the least possible effort for their redemption, and the shortest of all chances to their people. The Kanawha Valley and the Salines of Virginia have been dropped by Gen. Echols, at the first rumor of the enemy's appearance; and that Confederate army which is said to have conquered the enemy and the mountains in one short week, has retreated when none pursued.

Marshall's forces are already back in Southwestern Virginia, where, if they remain, they can serve no purpose but to consume the little that is left of corn and cattle. Thus the military attitude of the Confederacy, at the present moment, presents a painful contrast to that which it assumed after the glorious victories of Richmond. But we have seen darker days than these turned suddenly to light; and even if we have to endure a harder trial in the future, by tenfold, than any in the past, the purpose of the people will never shake.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERALS.—We notice a communication in the Raleigh *Register* suggesting the propriety and the *right* to have North Carolina Generals appointed to command North Carolina brigades where vacancies have occurred. We agree with the writer that the claims of North Carolina, in this respect, should not be ignored without a protest. It is stated that General Hill has recommended Georgians and Virginians to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Generals Branch and Anderson. As a North Carolinian, we protest against any such a course as long as we have in the field so many able Colonels from our own State, men who have been in eight, ten and eighteen battles, and exhibited gallantry and capacity. We are not jealous of other States, but we have heard officers of other States wantonly deprecate our soldiers until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Let North Carolina brigades have North Carolina Generals, and then we may expect to have justice done our gallant men in official reports and otherwise. We hear that some of our best Colonels are indignant at the prospect of being placed under Brigadiers from other States, who have had no more, and in some cases not as much, experience as themselves. North Carolina has more men in the field in proportion to population than any other State, (probably Virginia excepted,) and her soldiers hold fewer prominent offices.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

KENTUCKY JEANS.—A large quantity of jeans, captured by Bragg's army in Kentucky, has reached Augusta, Ga., and the papers of that city advertise for 1,000 women to make up the goods into winter clothing for the soldiers.

SMALL POX.—The Danville *Register* is rejoiced to be able to say that this fatal malady has almost disappeared in that community. There was only one new case last week—a negro in the employ of the Government—and none at all this week. The patients at the Small Pox Hospital, carried thither some weeks ago, are reported to be doing well. There have been sixteen cases in all, four of which proved fatal.

FATAL MISTAKE.—The Iredell *Express* says:

We learn that Alex R. Laurence, Esq., of this county, died, on Saturday last, from the effects of Laudnum taken in mistake. He had been in the habit of using Paregoric for some complaint, and on Friday night got up in the dark and mistaking the vials which contained the two fluids, drank the deadly drug. Deceased was possessed of large wealth.

[illegible] of Newbern [illegible] the enemy on the 14th of [illegible] March [illegible] by the public; and having lost the entire material and stock constituting the *Daily Progress* establishment, as well as all other property [illegible] by that disaster, the publication of the paper, under my management, was necessarily suspended. It will also be remembered by the patrons of the paper and the public that I published a *Card* in the papers of the State a few days after the suspension at Newbern—promising to start the paper at some eligible point as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made to do so, but a combination of unfavorable circumstances have prevented my doing so until the present time. When Newbern fell I was in very bad health and in the army, and being prostrated for several months I could do nothing towards reviving the paper. In July, however, I resigned my position in the army, after being assured by Surgeons that I was, physically, unable to discharge camp or field duty, and since that time have been unceasing in my efforts to get the paper again under way.

Promises as to what course the *Progress* will pursue—what measures it will advocate or oppose, or with what party it will affiliate—would be perfectly superfluous here. What *The Daily Progress* was in Newbern, from September 1st, 18[illegible], to March 13th 1862, it will be here—a bold and fearless *Independent Newspaper*. It will belong to no clique, or party, but will fearlessly discharge its duty to the public regardless of consequences.

My arrangements for publication in the City of Raleigh, are, of course, not permanent: for when the war is over, or the enemy effectually driven out of Newbern, I shall return, with other wanderers, to my home, to labor again for and among a people that have done more for me than any other, and to whom I am affectionately attached by the most intimate social and business ties. The publication of the *Progress* will be continued here, probably, until the war is over, provided the Yankees do not again compel us to "change our base;" and I promise the public to exert whatever of talent and energy I possess to make it worthy of the approbation and patronage of the intelligence and refinement of the Metropolis and the people of the whole State.

As to the name of the paper, I think whatever of reputation or value that attaches to it is mine, and I shall not surrender it. The enemy have stolen and appropriated my presses, type, &c., but they cannot steal the name of the paper. The "*Newbern Daily Progress*," that they issue, is a bogus, illegitimate concern, and THE DAILY PROGRESS, issued by the original founder and proprietor, is the real and legitimate journal.

The Telegraphic and other arrangements which I have made, and shall make, will render the *Progress* equal to any of the Dailies of the Confederacy, and I solicit the scrutiny, criticism, and *patronage* of the public.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1862.

SOUTHERN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. E. A. Bolles, General Agent for the Southern Bible Society collected recently in Greensboro' for the use of the society the sum of $820.

FALSE.—The rumor going the rounds of the press, representing Vice-President Stephens as saying in a speech at Sparta Ga., "the people must plant cotton next year," is authoritatively contradicted by the *Southern Confederacy* and *Constitutionalist*. The *Confederacy* says: "The evidence that he did not say it is complete"

DONATIONS OF CARPETS.—The Baptist Church of Fayetteville, at a Conference held on Monday, the 3d inst., by a unanimous vote, donated the carpeting of the Church to the Soldier's Aid Society, for the benefit of the brave defenders of our country. It is to be hoped that other Churches will follow the example.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.—The Mobile *Register* says it is reported that General Ledbetter has resigned his position in the army.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North-Carolina soldiers, blankets, janes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages, bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their district, or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain J. F. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers, or for hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 11, 1862.—tf

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish, a work entitled "SURGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD, AND HOSPITAL."

Those disposed to become subscribers will please forward their names to the author, at Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

nov 13—d1m

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL OF N. C.,
November 12, 1862.

THE following articles are required for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers:

SHOES, SOCKS, HATS, COATS, PANTS, DRAWERS, LEATHER, SHOE THREAD, SHOE MAKING LASTS, (from No. 6 to 12, inclusive,) BUTTONS, COTTON CLOTH, FLANNEL POTATOES, BRANDY, BUTTER, EGGS, &C.

Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute them, will please address the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

nov 13—1m